

Introduction: Colon cancer is one of the most common cancers and the second leading cause of malignancy in the world. It is both preventable and treatable if it is diagnosed by screening programs at an early stage or in a precancerous stage. Survival of patients in different studies in different countries is somewhat different. Factors affecting survival have been reported in various reports. In this study, we decided to investigate the factors affecting the 5-year survival of patients with colon cancer treated in hospitals affiliated to Qazvin University of Medical Sciences during 1385-1390.

Methods: All patients with colon cancer who were treated in Qazvin University of Medical Sciences hospitals during 1385 to 1390 in terms of survival, age, sex, tumor location, type of surgery, postoperative CEA, Pathologic T stage, Pathologic N stage, treatment modalities have been investigated. Patients' records that have been treated for at least 5 years have been selected and then survival rates based on other variables and their impact on patients' 5-year survival are evaluated. Therefore, the Outcome criteria and survival criteria and whether or not these variables were influenced were determined.

Findings: Findings indicate that men with colon cancer are most likely to be 50-60 years old. A high percentage of them had sigmoid cancer, which underwent sigmoidectomy. Postoperative CEA examination showed that metastasis leading cause of malignancy in the world. It is both preventable and treatable if it is diagnosed by screening programs at an early stage or in a precancerous stage. Survival of patients in different studies in different countries is somewhat different. Factors affecting survival have been reported in various reports. In this study, we decided to investigate the factors affecting the 5-year survival of patients with colon cancer treated in hospitals affiliated to Qazvin University of Medical Sciences during 1385-1390.

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Findings: Findings indicate that men with colon cancer are most likely to be 50-60 years old. A high percentage of them had sigmoid cancer, which underwent sigmoidectomy. Postoperative CEA examination showed that metastasis was more frequent in these patients. Pathologic T stage showed a high rate of progression of the disease at the mucosal level, whereas Pathologic N stage did not show a high aggressive level. The most common treatment was surgery-chemotherapy.

Conclusion: Colon cancer is more common among men, one of the reasons being men's lack of attention to health and timely referral to a physician and annual control plan. Controlling diseases, especially certain diseases, can be very effective in reducing costs.

Keywords: colon cancer, screening program, sigmoid, keto sigmoid